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EXAMINER

HUYNH, THU V

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2178

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05/15/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/092,368	MASSARSKY, YEFIM	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thu V. Huynh	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 02/28/07 to application filed on 03/06/2002, which is a continuation of application 09/258,922 (US patent 6,385,628) filed on 03/01/1999, which is a continue in-part of application 08/961,780 filed on 10/31/1997 (US patent 6,021,417).
2. Claims 1, 6, 8, 14, 19, 27, 28 are currently amended. Claim 5 is canceled.
3. Claims 1-4, 6-30 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 14, 27 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 10, 13-19, 21, 23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blank, US 5,469,536, issued 1995 in view of Borovoy et al., US 5,537,529, filed 04/1993, and Kiss, US 5,687,304, issued priority filed 1994.**

Regarding independent claim 1, Blank teaches the steps of:

- associating each of a plurality of pixels in the electronically stored image with at least one display parameter value (Blank, col.42, lines 51-65; col.44, lines 12-27; col.45, lines 17-20; col.46, lines 11-21; col.51, lines 6-25; displaying stored image with objects with colors, such as yellow, blue. This inherently disclosed that pixels of the objects must be associated with display value in order to display in yellow or blue);

- storing at least one display texture corresponding to a mock artist style (Blank, col.42, lines 51-65; col.46, lines 11-21; col.51, lines 6-25; storing the selected marble texture or red color for using in a brush or memory in order to paint or replace the portions of an image in the selected texture/color);
- manually selecting a plurality of separate portions of the electronically stored image according to a first sequence, wherein the selecting step including determining the first sequence such that at least one selected portion of the electronically stored image is not contiguous with an immediately preceding selecting of the electronically stored image, and wherein a plurality of pixels within each separate portion of the electronically stored image are selected such that the plurality of pixels are adjacent to one another and together form a contiguous portion of the electronically stored image, and wherein each pixel in the plurality of pixels has the same at least one display parameter value (Blank, col.42, lines 51-65; col.44, lines 12-27; col.45, lines 17-20; col.46, lines 11-21; col.51, lines 6-25; user is able to sequentially select each portion of plurality of portions of the image to apply texture on portions of the image so that the whole image is completed painting. The user is able to select the yellow leave as first portion to change the color of the first portion and blue clouds as the second portion which are separate with the first portion to change colors of the second using a paintbrush); and
- displaying, on the computer display device, a representation of each selected portion of the electronically stored image based upon the at least one texture in each selected portion of the electronically stored image (Blank, col.42, lines 51-65 and col.46, lines

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11-21; col.45, lines 17-20; col.46, lines 11-21; col.51, lines 6-25; sequentially displaying on the monitor the applied texture, such as painting each portion of the image using special effects, such as brush stroke as the user selected sequence).

However, Blank does not explicitly disclose selecting and displaying steps are automatically steps and displaying according to a second sequence.

Borovoy teaches recording interactions of creating a version of graphic document in a sequence and automatically playback the record so that another person may be viewed in a live environment (Borovoy, col.3, lines 6-16; col.6, lines 22-29, 57-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Borovoy's teaching into Blank's teaching to record interactions of painting the image, since the combination would have "provided to another person as a communication that may be viewed in a live environment" as Borovoy disclosed.

Kiss teaches painting using brushes, wherein different texture maps for brushes having different sequences/patterns (Kiss, figures 2-3; col.5, lines 1-4; col.6, line 8 – col.7, line 5).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kiss' teaching into Borovoy and Blank to paint selected objects, since the combination would have provided using different brush patterns to paint images.

Regarding claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1. Blank explicitly discloses the step of creating a hard copy of the representation displayed on the computer display device after the

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display image has been fully created by the display of all of the portions of the electronically stored image (Blank, col.14, lines 19-21 and fig.2, printer 118).

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1. Blank explicitly discloses wherein the selecting step includes the step of identifying groups of pixels in the electronically stored image which have similar display parameter values as a single portion, wherein the parameter values of each selected portion are different from the parameter values of the other selected portions (Blank, col.34, lines 14-17; col.42, lines 51-65; col.46, lines 11-21 and col.51, lines 6-25; identifying groups of pixels in the electronically stored image which are yellow to apply red color and the user is able to change groups of pixels in green to any color that the user desires). Bank does not explicitly disclose the identifying groups of pixels step is automatically performed.

Borovoy teaches recording interactions of creating a version of graphic document in a sequence and the record is able to be playback so that another person may be viewed in a live environment (Borovoy, col.3, lines 6-16; col.6, lines 22-29, 57-59).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Borovoy's teaching into Blank and Borovoy's teaching to record interactions of painting the image, since the combination would have "provided to another person as a communication that may be viewed in a live environment" as Borovoy disclosed.

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 25, “display parameter values is color values” is addressed. The rationale is incorporated herein.

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1. Blank explicitly disclose the steps of identifying groups of pixels in the electronically stored image which have similar parameter values as single portions and determining the first sequence for the portions of the electronically stored image such that separate portions having similar display parameter values are grouped in the first sequence (Blank, col.42, lines 51-65; col.46, lines 11-21 and col.51, lines 6-25; identifying groups of pixels in the electronically stored image which are yellow to apply red color). Bank does not explicitly disclose the identifying groups of pixels step is automatically performed.

Borovoy teaches recording interactions of creating a version of graphic document in a sequence and the record is able to be playback so that another person may be viewed in a live environment (Borovoy, col.3, lines 6-16; col.6, lines 22-29, 57-59).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Borovoy’s teaching into Blank and Borovoy’s teaching to record interactions of painting the image, since the combination would have “provided to another person as a communication that may be viewed in a live environment” as Borovoy disclosed.

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Blank teaches gradually displaying the representation for at least one portion by visually gradually displaying a texture across the

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portion (Blank, col.45, lines 17-20; col.46, lines 11-21; user gradually paints a portion of an image displayed in a monitor using a mouse).

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 7. Blank teaches wherein the displaying step further includes the step of displaying an icon on the display device, and moving the icon on the monitor at areas to select portions (Blank, col.31, lines 10-11, lines 23-24, and 28-35).

Kiss teaches display an icon on the monitor, and moving the icon across the computer display device at areas corresponding to the selected portions; displaying the representation of each selected portion along the path traversed by the icon (Kiss, col.1, lines 32-43; col.4, lines 26-31; and col.8, lines 5-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kiss into Blank to provide a brush stroke on the screen during painting, since it would have provided realistic painting or drawing as Kiss disclosed in col.8, lines 10-13 and allowed the user to control the brush when painting as Blank disclosed in col.34, lines 18-21.

Borovoy teaches recording interactions of creating a version of graphic document in a sequence and the record is able to be playback so that another person may be viewed in a live environment (Borovoy, col.3, lines 6-16; col.6, lines 22-29, 57-59).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Borovoy's teaching into Blank's teaching to record

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interactions of painting the image, since the combination would have “provided to another person as a communication that may be viewed in a live environment” as Borovoy disclosed.

Regarding claim 10, which is dependent on claim 8. Blank teaches wherein the displaying step further includes the step of displaying an icon on the monitor, and moving the icon on the monitor at areas to select portions (Blank, col.31, lines 10-11, lines 23-24, and 28-35).

Kiss teaches displaying an icon on the monitor, and moving the icon across the monitor at areas corresponding to the selected portions (Kiss, col.1, lines 32-43; col.4, lines 26-31; and col.8, lines 5-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kiss into Blank to provide a brush stroke on the screen during painting, since it would have provide a realistic painting or drawing as Kiss disclose in col.8, lines 10-13. It is noted that display a moving icon across the areas for painting these areas was well known in the art at the time the invention was made (see Kermisch, US 4,751,503, filed 1984, col.4, lines 50-60).

Regarding claim 13, which is dependent on claim 1. Blank explicitly teaches an image device for capturing and storing the electronically stored image (Blank, abstract, fig.1 and 2, camera 106; col.10, lines 40-53 and col.10, line 63 – col.11, line 11).

Regarding independent claim 14, claim 14 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale. Blank further discloses:

- a memory storing an electronic image (Blank, abstract and fig.2, computer processor must has a memory for storing an image in order to display on the image on the screen to the user);
- a monitor (Blank, fig.2, item 110); and
- a memory storing at least one display texture corresponding to a texture style (Blank, abstract and col.46, lines 11-21, computer processor must has a memory for storing at least one color texture to paint the image).

Regarding claim 15, which is dependent on claim 14. Blank discloses an image capture device for capturing and storing the electronically stored image (Blank, abstract, fig.1 and 2, camera 106; col.10, lines 40-53 and col.10, line 63 – col.11, line 11).

Regarding claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15. Blank discloses the image capture device is a video camera (Blank, abstract, fig.1 and 2, camera 106; col.10, lines 40-53 and col.10, line 63 – col.11, line 11).

Regarding claim 17, which is dependent on claim 14. Blank discloses an output device for creating a hard copy of the displayed image (Blank, abstract, fig.2, printer 118; col.10, lines 40-53 and col.10, line 63 – col.11, line 11).

Claims 18-21, 23 are for computer system performing the method of claims 3 and 6-8, 10 respectively, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 27, claim 27 is for a photography booth for performing the method of claim 1 and is rejected under the same rationale. Blank also teaches comprising:

- a means for accepting monetary payment to enable creation of the printed output (Blank, fig.2, col.9, lines 5-40, “payment adapter” for accepting monetary payment);
- a printer (Blank, fig.2, printer);
- a computer with memory (Blank, fig.2, col.6, lines 37-40; computer processor 130 must has a memory for storing an image in order to display on the image on the screen to the user for editing);
- means for storing an image in the computer memory (Blank, col.10, line 63 – col.11, line 18; storing selected image, a background image and/or image in figure 25a);
- means for selecting a mock artist having a predetermined artistic style (Blank, col.46, lines 11-21; col.51, lines 6-25; allowing the user selects marble texture having veins and color or a red color from many colors to change the texture of an area or an object);
- means for storing at least one display texture corresponding to the selected mock artist’s predetermined artistic style (Blank, col.46, lines 11-21; col.51, lines 6-25; storing the selected marble texture or red color for using in a brush or memory in order to paint or replace the area(s) or object(s) in the selected texture/color); and

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- means for printing the mock artist's image (Blank, fig.2, col.9, lines 5-40; allowing printing an edited image form the computer).

6. **Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blank in view of Borovoy and Kiss as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Blancato, US 4,823,285, patent 1989.**

Regarding dependent claim 28, which is dependent on claim 8. Blank teaches after at least some of the selected portion are displayed, deleting at least some of one or more portions and then recreating the deleted portions (Blank, col.7, lines 1-11; col.49, lines 40-45). Blank does not explicitly disclose automatically deleting the textures for at least some of one or more portions.

Blancato teaches after at least some of the selected portion are displayed, deleting the textures for at least some of one or more portions and then recreating the deleted textures (Blancato, col.5, lines 46-62; col.6, lines 43-62; editing portions of an image using paint brush, spray paint and eraser icons to add and remove portions of the image).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Blancato's teaching and Blank's teaching to include eraser, since the combination would have provided different tools for the user to manipulate/edit the image, such as adding as well as removing portions in the image as Blancato disclosed.

Borovoy teaches recording interactions of creating a version of graphic document in a sequence and the record is able to be playback so that another person may be viewed in a live environment (Borovoy, col.3, lines 6-16; col.6, lines 22-29, 57-59).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Borovoy's teaching into Blank and Blancato's teaching to record interactions of painting the image, since the combination would have "provided to another person as a communication that may be viewed in a live environment" as Borovoy disclosed.

Regarding claim 29, which is dependent on claim 28. Blank does not explicitly disclose wherein the deleting takes the appearance of erasing, wherein the icon is automatically moved over the portions being deleted and then again as they are recreated.

Blancato teaches after at least some of the selected portions are displayed, deleting the textures for at least some of one or more portions and then recreating the deleted textures using icons (Blancato, col.5, lines 46-62; col.6, lines 43-62; editing portions of an image using paint brush, spray paint and eraser icons to add and remove portions of the image, wherein such icons are controlled by the user).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Blancato's teaching and Blank's teaching to include eraser, since the combination would have provided different tools for the user to manipulate/edit the image, such as adding as well as removing portions in the image as Blancato disclosed.

Borovoy teaches recording interactions of creating a version of graphic document in a sequence and the record is able to be playback so that another person may be viewed in a live environment (Borovoy, col.3, lines 6-16; col.6, lines 22-29, 57-59).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Borovoy's teaching into Blank and Blancato's teaching to

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record interactions of painting the image, since the combination would have “provided to another person as a communication that may be viewed in a live environment” as Borovoy disclosed.

Regarding claim 30, which is dependent on claim 29. Blank does not explicitly teaches wherein the icon appearance during erasing is different than it appearance during recreating.

Blancato teaches the icon appearance during erasing is different than it appearance during recreating (Blancato, col.5, lines 46-62; col.6, lines 43-62; editing portions of an image using paint brush, spray paint and eraser icons to add and remove portions of the image).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to have combined Blancato’s teaching and Blank’s teaching to provide different tools to edit the image, since the combination would have displayed different shapes of icons for erasing and recreating portions of the image as Blancato disclosed.

7. **Claims 9, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blank in view of Borovoy, Kiss as applied to claims 8 above, and further in view of Mizutani, US 5,844,565, priority filed 1994.**

Regarding claim 9, which is dependent on claim 8. Blank does not explicitly teach wherein the icon is moved according to a predetermined pattern.

Mizutani teaches simulating brush strokes in a variety of directions, including perpendicular to enhance the simulation of painting techniques (Mizutani, col.2, lines 9-30 and col.7, lines 15-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Mizutani and Blank and Borovoy to provide directions of the brush stroke to paint portions of the image, since this would have enhanced the simulation of painting the image as Mizutani disclosed.

Claim 22 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 9 and is rejected under the same rationale.

8. **Claims 11-12 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blank in view of Borovoy and Kiss as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Mizutani, US 5,844,565, priority filed 1994.**

Regarding claim 11, which is dependent on claim 1. Blank teaches colors and marble style of textures on paint effects (Blank, col.46, lines 10-21).

Mizutani teaches simulating painting brush stroke using many of texture corresponding to a plurality of mock artist's styles (Mizutani, col.1, lines 44-46, col.2, lines 31-35, col.4, lines 20-37; "oil painting" and "watercolor").

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Mizutani and Blank and Borovoy to provided plurality of textures as mock artist's style to paint the image, since this would have provided the different styles to paint the image on screen.

Regarding claim 12, which is dependent on claim 11. Blank does not explicitly disclose selecting a mock artist's style from the plurality of mock artist's styles, and wherein the at least one texture corresponding to the selected mock artist's style is then used in the displaying step.

Mizutani teaches simulating painting brush stroke using many of textures corresponding to a plurality of mock artist's styles (Mizutani, col.1, lines 44-46, col.2, lines 31-35, col.4, lines 20-37; "oil painting" and "watercolor").

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Mizutani and Blank and Borovoy to provided plurality of textures to paint the image, since this would have displayed the image in different styles.

Claims 24-25 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 11-12 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 26 is for computer system performing the method of claim 12 and is rejected under the same rationale. However, Blank also teaches displaying at least one texture corresponding to selected mock artist's style (Blank, col.34, lines 14-17; col.42, lines 51-65; col.46, lines 11-21 and col.51, lines 6-25; displaying red color to replace the yellow color for the selected portion of the image when the user selects the red color)

9. **Claims 1, 7-8, 10, 14, 20-21, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable**

over Cohen, US 5,647,796 filed 11/1995, in view of Blank, US 5,469,536, issued 1995 and Kiss, US 5,687,304, issued priority filed 1994.

Regarding independent claim 1, Cohen teaches the steps of:

- associating each of a plurality of pixels in an electronically stored image with at least one display parameter value (Cohen, figures 8A-8C; col.1, lines 55-60; painting or drawing objects of a picture stored on a computer display and displaying the painted or drawn objects of the picture. These inherently disclose that pixels of drawing or painting must be associated with display value to display such drawing or painting in black or particular color);
- storing at least one display color (Cohen, col.1, lines 55-60; painting or drawing a picture inherently the step of storing at least one display color);
- automatically selecting a plurality of separate portions of the electronically stored image according to a sequence, at least a plurality of such portions each including a plurality of pixels that are adjacent to one another to together form a contiguous portion of the image display, and where each pixel in the plurality of pixels has the same at least one display parameter value, wherein the selecting step includes determining a sequence for the portion of the electronically stored image such that at least one selected portion in the sequence is contiguous with an immediately preceding selected portion in the sequence (Cohen, col.5, lines 3-15, lines 26-63; and figures 7A-7C and 8A-8C; automatically selecting and painting predetermined objects so that “objects will appear to be slowly painted upon the screen”, wherein each object includes pixels having a same display value, such as black lines of the

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house to form a contiguous portion of the image; or automatically selecting and painting many predetermined objects of a stored image according to a predefined sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, wherein each object includes pixels having the same display value, such as back, so that such objects are painted and displayed gradually); and

- automatically displaying, in the sequence, on a computer display device, a representations of each selected portion of the electronically stored image using at least one stored display color in each selected portion, to create the display image gradually over time as a series of sequentially-displayed portions (Cohen, col.5, lines 3-15, lines 26-63; and figures 7A-7C and 8A-8C; automatically painting predetermined objects so that “objects will appear to be slowly painted upon the screen”; or automatically displaying, in the predefined sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, on display screen, painting objects so that the objects are painted and displayed gradually).

Cohen does not explicitly disclose one selected portion is not contiguous with an immediately preceding selected portion in the sequence. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have recognized that Cohen’s invention does not limited to draw straight lines contiguously, but also to draw different shapes and non-contiguously or contiguously to complete a picture as Cohen disclose that “the invention is not considered limited to the examples chosen for purposes of disclosure” in col.6, lines 28-38. For example, in figures 8A to AC, drawing the house instead of the fan, wherein the house is intersected by the fan can be implemented.

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Blank teaches storing at least one display texture corresponding to a mock artist style (Blank, col.42, lines 51-65; col.46, lines 11-21; col.51, lines 6-25; storing the selected marble texture or red color for using in a brush or memory in order to paint or replace the portions of an image in the selected texture/color).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Blank and Cohen to provide the textures for painting or drawing, since the combination would have provided textures besides colors for painting the picture as Blank disclosed.

Kiss teaches painting using brushes, wherein different texture maps for brushes having different sequences/patterns (Kiss, figures 2-3; col.5, lines 1-4; col.6, line 8 – col.7, line 5).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kiss' teaching into Cohen and Blank to paint predetermined objects of the picture, since the combination would have made the user/child more interested in painting process, since each picture can be painted using different brush patterns.

Regarding independent claim 14, claim 14 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale. Cohen further discloses:

- a memory storing an electronic image (Cohen, col.3, lines 10-43, computer processor must has a memory for storing an image in order to display on the image on the screen to the user);
- a monitor (Cohen, col.3, lines 33-43); and

- a memory storing at least one display texture corresponding to a mock artist style
(Cohen, col.3, lines 10-43, computer processor must has a memory for storing at least one color texture to paint the image).

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 1, the limitation of “gradually displaying the representation for at least one portion” is included. The rationale is incorporated herein.

Regarding dependent claim 8, which is dependent on claim 7. Cohen does not explicitly disclose wherein the displaying step further includes the step of displaying an icon on the monitor, and moving the icon across the computer display device at areas corresponding to the selected portions.

Kiss teaches displaying an icon on the monitor, and moving the icon across the computer display device at areas corresponding to the selected portions; displaying the representation of each selected portion along the path traversed by the icon (Kiss, col.1, lines 32-43; col.4, lines 26-31; and col.8, lines 5-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kiss into Cohen to provide a brush stroke on the screen during painting, since it would have provided realistic painting or drawing as Kiss disclose in col.8, lines 10-13. It is noted that display a moving icon across the areas for painting these areas was well known in the art at the time the invention was made (see Kermisch, US 4,751,503, filed 1984, col.4, lines 50-60).

Regarding dependent claim 10, which is dependent on claim 8. Cohen does not explicitly disclose wherein the representation of each selected portion is first displayed while the icon is at the display area corresponding to such portion.

Kiss teaches displaying an icon on the monitor, and moving the icon across the monitor at areas corresponding to the selected portions (Kiss, col.1, lines 32-43; col.4, lines 26-31; and col.8, lines 5-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kiss into Cohen to provide a brush stroke on the screen during painting, since it would have provide a realistic painting or drawing as Kiss disclose in col.8, lines 10-13.

Claims 20-21, 23 are for computer system performing the method of claims 7-8, 10 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

10. Claims 2, 13, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen in view of Blank and Kiss as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yamato et al., US 5,680,534, filed 1994.

Regarding dependent claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1. Cohen does not explicitly disclose the step of creating a hard copy of the image displayed on the computer display device after the display image has been fully created by the display of all of the portions of the electronically stored image.

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Yamato teaches a simulation game allow a user to paint an image including a printer and printer interface for printing the created image (Yamato, col.5, lines 30-37; col.6, lines 55-64 and col.20, lines 24-26).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Yamato and Cohen to include a printer in the Cohen system to print the created image, since this would allow the user to have a copy of the image he/she was created.

Regarding dependent claim 13, which is dependent on claim 1. Cohen does not explicitly teach capturing an electronic image from an input device; and storing the captured electronic image as the electronically stored image.

Yamato teaches capturing an electronic image from an input device and storing the captured electronic image as the electronically stored image (Yamato, col.6, lines 57-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Yamato and Cohen to provide means for capturing and storing an image, since it would have provide images for the user to colors and modify the image in a game system as Yamato disclosed.

Claims 17 and 15 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 2 and 13, respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

11. Claims 3-4, 6, 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Cohen in view of Blank and Kiss as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Venable, US 5,461,493, issued 1995.

Regarding dependent claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1. Cohen does not explicitly disclose wherein the selecting step includes the step of automatically identifying groups of pixels in the electronically stored image which have similar display parameter values as portions, wherein the parameter values of each selected portion are different from the parameter values of the other selected portions.

Venable teaches identifying groups of pixels in an image which have similar display parameter value as portions to change color, wherein the parameter values of each selected portion are different from the parameter values of the other selected portions (Venable, col.3, lines 11-19; col.4, lines 36-49 and col.8, lines 2-21; a color scale of values for saturation attribute is used to identify portions have the same color scale).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Venable and Cohen to identify groups of portions of the image, since this would have enhanced painting the portions of the image which have the same value pixel as Venable suggested.

Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 3, “display parameter values is color values” is addressed. The rationale is incorporated herein.

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Regarding dependent claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1. Refer to the rationale relied to reject to claim 3, the limitation of “identifying groups of pixels in the electronically stored image which have similar parameter values as single portions and determining the first sequence for the portions of the electronically stored image such that separate portions having similar display parameter values are grouped in the first sequence” is included. The rationale is incorporated herein.

Claim 18-19 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 3 and 6 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

12. Claims 9, 11-12, 16, 24-26 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen in view of Blank and Kiss as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Mizutani, US 5,844,565, priority filed 1994.

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 8. Cohen does not explicitly teach wherein the icon is moved according to a predetermined pattern.

Mizutani teaches simulating brush strokes in a variety of directions, including perpendicular to enhance the simulation of painting techniques (Mizutani, col.2, lines 9-30 and col.7, lines 15-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Mizutani and Cohen to provide directions of the brush stroke to paint portions of the image, since this would have enhanced the simulation of painting the image as Mizutani disclosed.

Regarding dependent claim 11, which is dependent on claim 1. Cohen does not explicitly disclose wherein the step of storing at least one texture includes the step of storing a plurality of textures corresponding to a plurality of mock artist's styles.

Mizutani teaches simulating painting brush stroke using many of texture corresponding to a plurality of mock artist's styles (Mizutani, col.1, lines 44-46, col.2, lines 31-35, col.4, lines 20-37; “oil painting” and “watercolor”).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Mizutani and Cohen to provided plurality of textures to paint the image, since this would have provided the different styles to paint the image on screen.

Regarding dependent claim 12, which is dependent on claim 11. Cohen does not explicitly disclose selecting a mock artist's style from the plurality of mock artist's styles, and wherein the at least one texture corresponding to the selected mock artist's style is then used in the displaying step.

Mizutani teaches simulating painting brush stroke using many of textures corresponding to a plurality of mock artist's styles (Mizutani, col.1, lines 44-46, col.2, lines 31-35, col.4, lines 20-37; “oil painting” and “watercolor”).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Mizutani and Cohen to provided plurality of texture to paint the image, since this would have displayed the image in different styles.

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Regarding dependent claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15. Cohen teaches the limitations of claim 15 as explained above. Cohen does not explicitly disclose the image capture device is a video camera.

Mizutani teaches image capture device is a video camera (Mizutani, col.3, lines 46-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combine Mizutani into Cohen and Yamato to offer means to capture images, since scanner or video camera is used to capture images.

Claims 22, 24-25 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 9, 11-12, respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 26 is for computer system performing the method of claim 12 and is rejected under the same rationale. Cohen also teaches displaying at least one texture corresponding to selected mock artist's style (Cohen, Cohen, col.5, lines 3-15, lines 26-63; and figures 7A-7C and 8A-8C; automatically painting predetermined objects so that "objects will appear to be slowly painted upon the screen"; or automatically displaying, in the predefined sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, on display screen, painting objects so that the objects are painted and displayed gradually).

13. **Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen in view of Blank and Kiss as applied to claim 8 above and further in view of Blancato, US 4,823,285, patent 1989.**

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Regarding dependent claim 28, which is dependent on claim 8. Cohen teaches automatically display portions of an image as disclosed above. However, Cohen does not teach after at least some of the selected portion are displayed, automatically deleting at least some of one or more portions and then recreating the deleted portions.

Blancato teaches after at least some of the selected portion are displayed, deleting the textures for at least some of one or more portions and then recreating the deleted textures (Blancato, col.5, lines 46-62; col.6, lines 43-62; editing portions of an image using paint brush, spray paint and eraser icons to add and remove portions of the image).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Blancato into Cohen to draw as well as erase portions of image, since the combination would have provide interesting to a user/child when a piece of image is appeared or disappeared on the screen.

Regarding claim 29, which is dependent on claim 28. Cohen teaches automatically display portions of an image as disclosed above. However, Cohen does not explicitly disclose wherein the deleting takes the appearance of erasing, wherein the icon is automatically moved over the portions being deleted and then again as they are recreated.

Blancato teaches deleting takes the appearance of erasing, wherein the icon is automatically moved over the portions being deleted and then again as they are recreated (Blancato, col.5, lines 46-62; col.6, lines 43-62; using paint brush, spray paint and eraser icons to add and remove portions of the image).

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Blancato and Cohen to draw as well as erase portions of image, since the combination would have provide interesting to a user/child when a piece of image is painted/erased by an brush or eraser on the screen.

Regarding claim 30, which is dependent on claim 29. Blank does not explicitly teaches wherein the icon appearance during erasing is different than it appearance during recreating.

Blancato teaches icon appearance during erasing is different than it appearance during recreating (Blancato, col.5, lines 46-62; col.6, lines 43-62; using paint brush, spray paint and eraser icons to add and remove portions of the image).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Blancato and Cohen to draw as well as erase portions of image, since the combination would have provide interesting to a user/child when a piece of image is painted/erased by different icons, such as brush or eraser on the screen.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments filed on 09/18/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that “the combination of Blank and Borovoy is improper because there is no suggestion or motivation in the prior art to make such a combination. The examiner has made the combination using impermissible hindsight and the invention as a whole is not obvious” (remarks, page 12 and page 17, first paragraph).

This is not persuasive. As admitted by the applicants, Blank teaches a system that allows “the user can manipulate or edit an image” (Remarks, page 14, first paragraph) and Borovoy teaches “trap the user’s interaction ... such that each change or modification made by the user is record” (Remarks, page 14, second paragraph). Borovoy teaches modifying a first version of a computer model in a live environment to create successive additional versions (Borovoy, col.3, lines 8-10), wherein the computer model can be a spreadsheet, word processing document, simulation, data set, 3-D model or any representation of information which allows a user to interaction (Borovoy, col.5, line 66 – col.6, line 4). Borovoy teaches storing the additional versions into a temporal sequence and replaying the temporal sequences to so that another person may be viewed in a live environment (Borovoy, col.6, line 57 – col.7, line 1; col.9, line 55 – col.10, line 20; col.17, lines 59-64). Therefore, the combination would have allowed the user to change/edit the image as well as record and play back such changes or modifying/editing of the image in a live environment that “allows a person to view an unfolding recreation of the work of another for oneself rather than having to think through static results, such as screen shots” (Borovoy, col.18, lines 51-57).

Applicants argue that “modifying Blank by removing the user from the process, such that an area or an object is automatically selected for manipulation would destroy the intent, purpose and function of Blank”

Examiner respectfully disagrees. The combination would have allowed the user to change/edit the image as well as record and play back such changes/editing of the image in a live environment that “allows a person to view an unfolding recreation of the work of another for

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oneself rather than having to think through static results, such as screen shots” (Borovoy, col.18, lines 51-57).

Applicants argue that “As a result, then, of combining Blank and Borovoy, a user could use the Borovoy system to create a temporal sequence to teach or show a future viewer how to manually edit an image using the Blank system. This is clearly not the Applicant’s claimed invention” (Remarks, page 16, second paragraph).

Examiner respectfully disagrees. The fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). As explained above, the combination of Blank and Borovoy would have allowed the user to change/edit the image as well as record and play back such changes/editing of the image in a live environment that “allows a person to view an unfolding recreation of the work of another for oneself rather than having to think through static results, such as screen shots” (Borovoy, col.18, lines 51-57). Therefore, the combination of Borovoy and Blank perfectly match to what applicants claimed as explained in the rejection above.

Applicants argue that “Blank does not disclose “automatically selecting” or “automatically displaying”; Borovoy does not disclose “automatically selecting”; and “neither Blank nor Borovoy disclose “automatically selecting a plurality of separate portions of the electronically stored image according to a first sequence wherein the selecting step includes

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determining the first sequence such that at least one selected portion of the electronically stored image is not contiguous with an immediately preceding selected portion of the electronically stored image” (Remarks, page 18).

Examiner respectfully disagrees. Blank specifically teaches the user is able to select a cloud texture to calculate/determine average hue of pixels in the selected object then selecting another object to apply the calculated/determined average hue (Blank, col.42, lines 51-65). These indicate that Blank’s system allows the user to select an object, wherein the object is or is not contiguous with an immediately preceding (in user’s desired sequences) to apply textures. Borovoy teaches record and play back changes or modifying/editing of the image a graphic document in a live environment that “allows a person to view an unfolding recreation of the work of another for oneself rather than having to think through static results, such as screen shots” (Borovoy, col.18, lines 51-57). The combination of Borovoy allows automatically selecting and displaying objects in order to record and play back such changes/editing of the user in a live environment that “allows a person to view an unfolding recreation of the work of another for oneself rather than having to think through static results, such as screen shots” (Borovoy, col.18, lines 51-57).

Applicants argue that neither Blank nor Borovoy disclose “automatically displaying on a computer display device, according to a second sequence, a representation of each selected portion of the electronically stored image based upon the at least one texture in each selected portion of the electronically stored image” (Remarks, pages 20-21).

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However, the combination of Kiss, Blank and Borovoy teaches such limitation as explained in the rejection above.

Applicants argue that the combination of Cohen and Blank does not disclose “automatically displaying on a computer display device, according to a second sequence, a representation of each selected portion of the electronically stored image based upon the at least one texture in each selected portion of the electronically stored image” (Remarks, page 23).

However, the combination of Kiss, Blank and Cohen teaches such limitation as explained in the rejection above.

Conclusion

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu V Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 272-4126. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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TVH



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